

TURNING THE COURSE OF THE RIVER OXUS.

Map Showing the Valley of the Oxus, or Amu Darya, and Its New Channel from Near Khiva to the Caspian Sea.

Cilegon
KASSELINA
No. 1 Fort
DESERT

ARAL

Siam

Tup Karu

Sir Daria

[illegible]

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| name to this day for the Amu Darya, or Gihon, rises on the Balah-Tash nearly fifteen thousand six | part of the way by Vámbéry and by nearly all caravans can be traversed on horseback in ten to eleven | ordered the construction of a fort at the point where the Oxys had formerly entered the Caspian. This | awaken very unpleasant second sober thoughts in the breast of a man like Hodia-Nefes, who loved his |
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hundred feet above the level of the sea, receives many affluents from the mountains of Turkestan and the Hinduo Koosh, flows through Bokhara and the Kara Kum sands of the south past the no longer independent Khanate of Khiva and empties into the Aral Sea by several mouths. The length of its course is variously stated, but the most accurate estimate makes it 1,500 miles. The source of the great river, on "the roof of the world," is in the Siri-kool, in the district of Pamir. The Siri-kool Lake has recently been the scene of an investigation by engineers under Severtzoff, which has demonstrated that the lake is a column. For about three hundred miles of the first part of its course it is called the Panja, and in that part it receives five important and a great number of smaller affluents, draining Eastern Bokhara and Northeastern Afghanistan. Below the most westerly of these affluents, the Koksha River, the main stream receives the name of Amu Darya. From this point it is navigable for steamers, but

it follows quite closely for a portion of the way the ancient Oxus bed. The stages are as follows:—1.—Balkan Bay, on the Caspian, around the base of the Great Balkan hill to the southward to a salt lake, which is the terminus of the ancient river bed. 2.—Through the deep valley between the Great and Little Balkan hills toward the northeast, finally leaving the dry channel (or Döden, as Vámbéry calls it at Djenak). 3.—Yeti Siri. 4.—Koyat Ats. 5.—Kahrman Ats. 6.—Döhl Ats. 7.—Kafantink. 8.—Shor Ööl a lake in the ancient channel. 9.—Öölm, twelve miles in his length. 10.—Modim, to which the ancient river leaving the "great gully" and striking straight for the main stream of the great river). 10.—Akyap. 11.—Khiva. There is a great scarcity of water along the entire route, so that caravans making the journey often suffer dreadfully for want of water. The ancient channel of the Oxus across the Turkoman desert to the Caspian Sea is indicated on the subjoined map by a heavy black line.

is the history of the Russian fort at Krainovodsk), and its direct connection with the scheme or the hour shows the ambition and the energy of Peter. This fort was built to accommodate a permanent force of 1,000 men. Before it was completed Ashur-Bek, the Khivan Ambassador, left St. Petersburg on his return home. Although Peter charged him with some mission or other to his master, the wily monarch was too astute to place any confidence in a servant who had been so ready to betray his monarch. The Russian Prince of Astrakhan Ashur-Bek found that he would not be allowed to proceed any farther. He was kept a prisoner for two years, during which the fort was completed and equipped and two important surveys were made. Peter did not care so much about reaching Khiva and Bokhara, but looked upon these countries as lying on the road to richer lands, and he saw that if the largest river of Central Asia could really be turned into the Caspian, Babul and India might be

own people and had seen from the first that their interests were to be entirely subsidiary to those of Russia. At any rate, with this information, the partly rejoined Prince Bokovich at "the Red Waters," travelling the usual caravan route, south to "the great gully."

VALUABLE DATA OBTAINED.

Prince Bokovich was naturally quite dissatisfied with the results of his expedition, and at this point Hodge-Nefes disappears from the records. The Emperor Prince of the Prototypes of Kaufmann of the last century) despatched another expedition with orders to follow the ancient river bed from the region of the Great and Little Balkan hills (between which it ran) to Ata-Ibrahim, the point at which it had been abandoned. This party was more successful, and although it did not actually go to the end of its journey as directed, it went to within a few versts of the town—far enough to convince the officer in command and Prince Bokovich, who received the report, that the gully on the Caspian

through the almost completely desert waste of Khiva. At Kilif, the point at which the caravan route from Samarkand to Balkh crosses it, is a stream of 300 yards in width and very rapid. Balkh is only forty miles distant. At the Khodja ferry, 100 miles further down stream from this Afghan outpost, the river is 100 feet broad and 19 feet deep. This ferry was rendered famous last year by the arrival of the Russian war steamer Samarkand, the first European vessel which had ever touched the dominions of the Durani Empire. The navigability of the Oxus does not stop at this point, for the Samarkand could proceed as far up as Koondooz, 600 miles from Khiva, where the stream becomes too rapid for even a small boat to ascend. Sir Alexander Burnes describes the channel at this locality as "straight and singularly devoid of rocks, rapids and whirlpools, and rarely impeded by sand banks." The average velocity of the current is fixed by him at about three and a half miles an hour.

ITS ANCIENT COURSE.

Sir Henry Rawlinson asserts that from B.C. 600 to A.D. 500 the Oxus, with the Jaxartes, emptied itself into the Caspian, and the Aral, as an inland sea, did not exist. Even in A.D. 570 the Aral was only a reedy marsh, and it was not till thirty years later that the influx of the Oxus caused it to swell out in the hollow in which it now lies. In 1224 the Oxus again forced its way into the Caspian and the Aral dried up once more, exposing the ruins of cities that had been swallowed up during its previous expansion. In 1320 the river was described by an Eastern traveller as flowing into the Caspian, close to the mouth of the Atrek, and the accuracy of this is attested by the remains of the bed, which General Abbott saw in 1840. During the whole of the fourteenth century the Oxus poured itself into the Caspian, while its fellow stream, the Jaxartes, was swallowed up in the sands. In the fifteenth century Ruy Gonzalez de Clavijo describes it as a noble river, "three miles in

reached by water.

THE FIRST EXPLORING PARTY.

An exploring expedition was at once organized, and Prince Alexander Bekovitch Cherkasski, who had presented the Turkman Hodja-Nefes to the Czar, was appointed to its command. Early in 1714 Prince Bekovitch was despatched from Astrakhan ostensibly to Khiva for the purpose of congratulating a new Khan who had just succeeded the throne, but in reality to carry out the projected investigation of the old channel of the Oxus. After great difficulty in crossing the Caspian, because of the floating ice, Prince Bekovitch finally reached Tapt-Karagan, on the west side of the sea, about latitude 44 deg. 30 min., and established an intrenched camp. He summoned the chiefs of the Turkman tribes. They declared to him that the course of the Oxus had been changed, and that if a canal of thirteen miles were dug to a greatly known town to me be the old channel of the river the water would come

side and the great trench on the Ats-Ibrahim sea joined so as to form one continuous channel. Prince Bekovitch considered that the ancient bed of the Oxus had now been discovered, and forwarded elaborate maps and reports to the Czar. As a matter of fact it was upon these maps that General Possiet was detailed, in the spring of last year (1878), to make the final explorations which have led to the undertaking of the great work by the Russians.

THE KHIVANS' REVENGE.

It is not necessary to more than state the fact that Prince Bekovitch was sent for by the Czar, Peter, and commissioned to lead an army of 6,000 men up the Oxus bed, in order that the dam might be broken down. The expeditionary force was divided into two columns and completely annihilated by the Khivans after successfully reaching Karagatch. After the destruction of this expedition Peter announced his intention to send out another but he did not do so, and no further attempt was

ACROSS THE TURKMAN DESERT. At Kerki, sixty miles further toward its mouth, the stream has broadened to 2,400 feet. It is now fairly lanchoned into the Bokharan desert, and it gains little in volume below this point. The Amu Darya gracefully winds along through the desert in a great canal and soon assumes the placidity of a mighty stream. At Charjooz, 120 miles further down stream, the river narrows to 1,950 feet and increases to a depth of twenty-nine feet. This is the point at which the traders bound to the sacred city of Bokhara, who have descended the river from the towns of Northern Afghanistan, go ashore. The point at which embarkation is effected for Khiva is about fifty miles further down the river, the road from and to Bokhara diverging at the town called Kara-kool, about thirty miles back from the Oxus. From this place, Etchig by name, the river pursues its northwesterly course to Khiva, the great center of mercantile and political life. The

width, very deep, and traversing with a wonderful force a flat country before falling into the Caspian." In 1720 a Dutch geographer spoke of the river as having two branches, one flowing into the Caspian and the other into the Aral. There are also innumerable other authorities, travelers like Anthony Jenkinson, English officers employed during the last century in Persia, and most valuable of all, the Russian exploration ordered by Peter the Great. This is the first authentic record which is to be found of an official investigation, and a careful summary of this report will be given further on. One and all of these traditions and reports agree that the Amu Darya, within a period ranging from two to four hundred years, flowed into the Caspian Sea. The most interesting narrative about Russian ambition as associated with this river is coupled with the name of Peter the Great, and we now turn to it.

WHAT PETER HOPED TO DO. We now move slow into the Caspian at Krasnovodsk Bay. Bekovitch sent two Astrakhan nobles, together with Hods-Nefes, the Turkman, who knew the country, and a strong escort to the place where the dam was said to turn the waters. They were instructed, after reaching the dam, to return by the old bed of the river to Krasnovodsk ("the Bay of the Red Water"), and to that rendezvous Prince Bekovitch sent with his whole force from Tup-Karagan, the spot where he had encountered the Turkman chiefs.

"THE OLD CHANNEL." From Tup-Karagan there was a road to Khiva. After a fortnight's ride on camels Hods-Nefes and the two Russians of Astrakhan came to Karagotch, a Khivan boundary settlement, through which lay the great caravan road from Astrakhan to Khiva, and here "within two versts (one mile and a third) of the Oxus was an embankment of earth three feet high by seven feet wide, extending nearly eleven miles and washed along the whole line by the Oxus.

made toward turning the river's course or even exploring the ancient channel until the expedition of Perovski in 1837. The project had slumbered for 10 years; but the Russians never forgot or abandoned anything. This expedition under Perovski, although not attended with such disastrous results, was in one sense far less successful than that of Prince Bekovitch, since it was stopped by the snow and by the loss of nearly all the camels before it had progressed one quarter of the distance.

MORE RECENT EXPLORATION. Since General Kauffman's career began in Turkestan several expeditions have been fitted out ostensibly for visiting the ancient bed of the Oxus and determining the practicability of restoring it to its ancient bed. They have been in reality directed against the Turkomans of the Kara-Kum Sands, and it is tolerably certain that more than one of these so-called scientific expeditions have followed the Atarak to the neighborhood of Merve in

hundred and forty miles lands the traveler at Khiva, the seat of the no longer independent Emir of that Khanate. The greatest width of the stream below Khiva is 3,200 feet, and its greatest depth is 31 feet. Its delta is low and marshy, and several of its mouths are so shallow that even small craft cannot navigate them. In the winter the ice collects on the surface near the Aral sufficiently thick to permit of caravans crossing over it. In the spring the valley is liable to be flooded by the melting snows of the Hindoo Koosh. The absence of towns along its banks is not to be ascribed to the imperfections of the river, but to the merciless rapacity of the Turkmen on the western side and the Kirgiz nomads on the other, both of whom wage relentless war against steady habits. When it is remembered that the Teks-Turkmen alone boast of 15,000 mounted warriors, it will be seen what is to be overcome by Russia before a permanent series of cities can be founded along its banks.

After entering the Great sea, 160 years ago, made acquainted with the fact that the Oxus had been diverted from its old channel. Prior to the year 1713, however, the Russians appear not to have known of the fact. The inhabitants of Astrakhan, at the mouth of the Volga, Russian as well as Tartar, appear to have been in the habit of crossing over the northern end of the Caspian and of trading there with the Chaudor Turkomans. In 1813 a prominent Turkoman Sirdar accompanied a party of Russian merchants on their return voyage to Astrakhan. [The outline of this Sirdar's secret mission is followed from voluminous papers in the blue books of the British Indian office.] At Astrakhan, Hodja-Nefes waited upon Prince Michael Simonof, a Persian settled in Russia, whom he informed that he had "a master of great State importance to disclose to the Russian Emperor." Prince Simonof sent Nefes to St. Petersburg with a letter to Prince Alexander Bekovitch, the Russian minister at Teheran. Bekovitch asked

the waters of which were at that time very high." The writer of this article has been particular to follow, as nearly as possible, with necessary brevity the original translation (from the Russian, because this valuable document affords the chief authority upon which all subsequent statements to the effect that a dam at Karagatch (or, as some say, at Bend), is the work of man are based. It will be seen that Sir Henry Rawlinson assumes that the shifting of the channel was a freak of nature. It is very much to be regretted that Arminius Vambery, in his remarkable journey, should have displayed so little curiosity about this important physical phenomenon. The meagre references which, in his book, he makes to the valuable facts that it lay within his reach to settle forever, stamp him as the Cameron of Central Asia.

RUINS OF FORMER CITIES.

Returning to the exploring party of 1714, we learn that the ruins of the city of Karagatch, at the mouth of the Oxus at Karagatch. At the height of the spring floods last year a party of engineers was despatched by General Posselt to examine the overflow of the Oxus. No official report has yet been made public by the Russian government, but it is well known that the result was a most satisfactory showing of the practicability of the scheme. The report of these engineers has been followed by the active measures which the cable announced on Thursday night.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

CREDITORS OF SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO. IN COURT.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 13, 1879.

The principle creditors of Semple, Birge & Co. who have been here several days examining the affairs of that company, have issued a circular letter to all their creditors, asking them to meet them here on the 24th of July, personally or by proxy.

frontier. The fruitful oasis of Khiva, with its canals and fertile fields, its rows of spreading fruit orchards of mulberry trees, apples, apricots and cherries, and its lovely flowers, is simply a slice of the desert irrigated by the waters of the Oxus. This charming oasis is described in that remarkable book, MacGahan's "Campaigning on the Oxus," also in Vambéry's "Travels in Central Asia," and Burnaby's "Ride to Khiva." Settlements and cities similar to Khiva would in time grow up along this mighty stream if the predatory nomads of the Kara-Kum and Kizil-Kum sands (the Black and the Red deserts that lie on the two banks) could be destroyed. The conjunction of the movement of the Russian column from Chikishliar, under General Lazareff, and the opening of the dam at Bend, or Karageth, appears, therefore, in a new and important light.

THE ROUTE OVER THE ANCIENT CHANNEL.
The route from Krasnovodsk to the Oxus pursued by the expedition, and the route followed by the

Imperial Guard, and high in the Oxus's folds presented Nefes and another Turkman to Peter the Great, when he learned the secret that the Sirdar wished to communicate. Peter to be that "the Amu Darya (Oxus), which formerly flowed into the Caspian, and which from the fear of the Russians had been diverted by the Uzbeks (Khivans) into the Aral, might, by destroying the dam, be made to run in its old channel," a work in which Hadja-Nefes announced that he was authorized to "pledge the assistance of the Turkomans." The Sirdar's statements were to some extent confirmed by one Asdur-Bek, a Khivan envoy at the Russian court, who asserted that the stream had been diverted from its old channel by the Khivans, who, he added, would not interfere with the work of turning its waters into their ancient bed should the Russians determine to perform it.

IMPERSONATING AN AMBASSADOR.
Peter gave the subject careful consideration. He

that the explorers proceeded across the steppe, and after traversing about sixteen miles, came in sight of the gully which the Turkomans asserted they was the old bed of the river. They marched three days along this gully to the Ak-Bukhara settlement, noticing the traces of former cities on both banks, and the traces of former cities on both banks leading to the ruins of adjacent villages—all confirming the opinion that the river had actually flowed there in bygone days. Here, at the very gateway of a complete success, the exploration failed. Hadja-Nefes assured the two Astrakhan nobles that the gully which they had followed from Ak-Bukhara continued all the way to the Caspian, but he positively refused to conduct them further, fearing, he said, an attack from Khivan and other robbers. It has since been asserted that diplomatic reasons weighed heaviest on his mind. And this is not improbable, for the great interest which the Emperor of the North had manifested in the enterprise was calculated to

take action regarding the suspension of the company. No statement of assets or liabilities has yet been made, but one will be presented to the full meeting of creditors. Meantime it is desired and requested by those here that creditors will not resort to legal proceedings, as such would tend to prevent speedy adjustment and entail much expense.

SUICIDE OF AN EDITOR.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 13, 1879.
Theodore Newman, late local editor of the *German Democrat*, of this city, committed suicide in the Washington Territory, yesterday, by shooting himself through the head. His wife is ill.

DIHOWN IN CENTRAL PARK.
The body of a man was found in the lake in Central Park near the Mall last night about eleven o'clock. Deceased appeared to be about fifty years of age. There was no money on his person, nor was his identity could be learned. The body was removed to the Morgue.

The *London Morning Post* says:—"Miss Sarah Bernard has, it is true, resigned her place among the *seizièmes* of the Comédie Française, but her resignation does not take effect until after her return to France, and her engagements here will be fulfilled. The great actress has signed an engagement to go to America next November and enchant the New World with her talents. She is to travel for two years, all expenses are to be paid and she is to receive £80,000. To this temptation to realize a fortune she has very naturally succumbed. She will regret Paris as Paris will regret her. The sum appears gigantic, but £40,000 divided by 500 gives an average of £130 a night for the year. She cannot, of course, play every night, but £300 or £400 a night is no unusual sum for an artist of her rank and attraction to receive."

Colonel Mapon, writes a London correspondent, has met with a serious loss in the secession of Miss Alvirna Valleria, one of the ablest of his youthful prime donne. Miss Valleria is an American—a native of Baltimore. Mapleson kept her in the background, however, and did not give her the opportunities she considered herself entitled to; so, at the conclusion of her contract, she quietly signed one with the Messrs. Gye, who have thus secured a valuable prima donna. She has taken a prominent position among the prime donne of Covent Garden, and it is said that the management of that house intend to give Miss Valleria in the position formerly occupied by Miss Phelps. The loss of Miss Valleria to the *exhibita corpore* has been somewhat disturbed, resulting in the almost total retirement of the latter lady, so far as the public are concerned. Mapleson is very much annoyed at the loss of Valleria, as he had, so it is said, intended to make her a feature of his next American tour, where, it is thought, she would have been quite as great a success as Gorton.

A French opinion of English actors should be of interest. M. Francisque Sarcey has returned to Paris, with the intention, however, of revisiting London in order to be present at the closing performance of the Comédie Française. In a private letter M. Sarcey refers to English actors. Mr. Henry Irving appears to him a remarkable actor, and in finding a willful tendency to exaggeration (*l'habitude d'exagérer*) in *Othello* and *Macbeth*, and *l'écœurement* "Possibly," he says, "Sarcey," "in this latter respect he follows after the tastes of his audiences, whom his instincts judge, than his own deliberate choice. I saw 'Drunk' at the Princess' Theatre. The actor who represents Compean (Mr. Charles Warner) struck me as having a great command of natural expression in the scenes of domestic life. His performance is, in my opinion, superior, indeed altogether superior, to that of our Gill-Naz, the original representative of this character on our stage. I have but little to say about the famous delirious French actor, but I may say that the London audience inspired me with a sense of horror. I hear that at the great Flemish theatre in Antwerp this scene has obtained as striking a success as in Paris and London."

Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt telegraphs to M. Albert Wolff, manager of the Paris *Figaro*, who had written some strictures on her, founded on reports that she received company in a private study in men's clothes:—"And you, too, dear Mr. Wolff, you believe such insane stories. Who cannot have been your informant? Yes, you are my friend, and for despite all the calumnies recounted to you, I have yet a remnant of kindly feeling. Well, I give you my word of honor I need no such change of costume in London. I am not even bringing over my costume. I am, however, once again of the little exhibition. That is why when I invited a few private friends. It is false, therefore, to say that anybody paid a shilling to see me come in to private houses. You are aware that it is among the worst paid members of the company. I have quite a right, therefore, to do something to make up the difference. There are sixteen pictures and eighteen pieces of sculpture in my exhibition. I brought them here to sell, and therefore I must let people see them. Now, if I stupid things said discredit me with the Parisians, and they mean, as you must mean, that I am a bad reception, I will not mind. I will tempt nobody to come to my exhibition. I will rest my place in the

Théâtre Français, and if the London public, naturally irritated by false reports, are tired of me as a substitute hatred for good feeling, I will beg the manager to let me leave England, that he may not see one of his company hissed and hooted. I send this by telegraph, the great importance I attach to public opinion justifying such extravagance. Begging you to give the same prominence to this denial as you did the calumnies, I give you a friendly adieu from the head.

SARAH BERNHARDT.

DID THE PARTISANS OF BOOTH ORGANIZE A RIOT
AGAINST MACREADY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
The London *Daily Telegraph*, of 26th June, published a theatrical article which, in speaking of theatrical riots, contained the following false statement:—
The partisans of Edwin Booth organized a riot against Macready.

In answer to which the following note was sent:-
No. 33 Manchester street, June 20.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH:-
A theatrical article in your paper of this day contains a
serious statement which reflects injuriously on a young
man of the name of Booth, who is now on the other side of the
Atlantic—namely, that "the partisans of Edwin Booth or-
ganised a riot against Macready." At the time of the
Macready riot (1847) Mr. Booth was but a youth, and did
not make his first appearance on the stage until some years
after that period. I consider it but just to state in
this connection that Mr. Booth is a gentleman known to
the community in which he lives to be of a most amiable
character, and in no way concerned in a riot of the
kind mentioned.
Respectfully yours,
J. H. B.

No notice was taken of this communication, nor has any retraction of the slander been made by the *Daily Telegraph*.

SIR JOSEPH PORTER GETS INTO TROUBLE BY AN
IMPRUDENT REMARK.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 12, 1879.
The Philadelphia Church Choir "Pinefore" Company gave a performance here two or three evenings ago, and close observers noted a curious appearance of one of Sir Joseph Porter's optics, while others remarked a suspicious titter run through the company when the Admiral sang:—

The fact was that one of Sir Joseph's eyes had been rudely encountered the fist of Mr. Souassa, the leader of the orchestra, but an hour before the performance. The skilful use of paints had concealed the black and blue discolouring in part, but Sir Joseph was not sufficiently an artist in the last resort to keep the facts quiet, but since the departure of the company they have leaked out. It appears that the company gave a performance in Springfield, and that Sir Joseph was singing her baby farming song and the mothers were grouped about her. As she uttered the

Two tender babes I missed.

Sir Joseph Porter (Mr. De Lange) turned to Hebe (Miss Belle) who stood beside him, and in an undertone said something about the physical advantages in caring for a baby. He then turned to the other two, following day told Mr. Sousa, musical director, that the Admiral had insulted her. Mr. Sousa became the young lady's champion, and told her that he would defend her. He then went to the United States Hotel, Sousa encountered De Lange on the stairway, and in an angry tone wanted to have a talk with him about the insult. De Lange advised him to knock him down. Sousa then went to the hotel and found De Lange in Sousa's face. In an instant the knight of the baton gave it to him.

short stairs. Sousa landed on top and began to pummel the Admiral vigorously, when friends intervened and separated the combatants. The story goes

that De Lange was so enraged by the course affairs had taken that he refused an apology the next day, even under a threat of managerial discipline, and made no secret of his intention of "taking it out of Souda's hide" at the earliest opportunity. His friends claim that the remark at which Miss Bellin took offence was in no wise indelicate, but the ladies of the society side entirely with their companion.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

On Friday Henry S. Little, Clerk in Chancery, filed his report of the compensation and fees received by him for the quarter ending July 1, as follows:—

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|---|----------|
| Cash items..... | \$12 |
| Commission on moneys paid in court..... | 86 |
| Other sources..... | 2.38 |
| Total..... | \$102.38 |

This is net profit. The report is in compliance with a new law passed last winter. B. F. Lee, Clerk of the Supreme Court, will report on Monday next.

awaken very unpleasant second sober thoughts in the breast of a man like Hodja-Nefes, who loved his own people and had seen from the first that their interests were to be entirely subsidiary to those of Russia. At any rate, with this information, the party rejoined Prince Bekovitch at "the Red Waters," travelling the usual caravan route, south

the great gully.

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by the Khits after successfully reaching Karakum. After the destruction of this expedition, Peter announced his intention to send out another expedition, but he did not do so, and no further attempt was made toward turning the river's course or even exploring the ancient channel until the expedition of Peroski in 1857. The project had slumbered for 10 years; but the Russians never forgot or abandoned anything. This expedition under Peroski, although not attended with such disastrous results, was in some sense far less successful than that of Primov-Bekovich, since it was stopped by the snow and by the loss of nearly all the camels before it had progressed one quarter of the distance.

MORE RECENT EXPLORATION.
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CIL.
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SUICIDE OF AN EDITOR.
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